

## WILSON RETURNS TO WHITE HOUSE

Unwilling to Discuss Mexico Until He Confers With Other Officials.

ENJOYED TRIP TO SOUTH

Spontaneous Welcome Everywhere En Route Impresses Chief Executive.

Washington, October 28.—President Wilson returned to the capital to-night at 10:30 o'clock from Mobile, Ala., and immediately motored to the White House. He had nothing to say about Mexico.

On account of the many phases of the situation that had arisen in his absence the President was unwilling to say much to the press. He had conferred with other administration officials what would be the next step by the United States. When asked if the United States would announce a new course of action to bring peace in Mexico or allow the present situation to continue, he declined to answer.

"I am not discussing Mexico at present with anybody or making any comments on the situation there," he said.

President Wilson's friends who had rarely had enjoyed a trip so much as he did his journey to and from Mexico. He got such a spontaneous welcome everywhere that he did not have a pair of weary hands, which had been pressed by thousands during the day as his train sped the length of the South.

Once the President got off, stretched his legs, and mounted the train. He was met by S. Hunter, who proudly exhibited his locomotive with its gilded American eagle on the headlight.

"Climb down backwards," admonished Engineer Hunter.

He had to back out of anything, he said.

The President's friends were not to have the train make any unnecessary stops. He did not slowly through the streets, where big crowds cheered as they got a glimpse of the President.

The President, however, requested a stop at Culpeper, Va., the home of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the President's physician and constant companion.

Dr. Grayson said a thorough train had not stopped there in five years.

"The whole town will be there," he said.

He told the President, enthusiastically, as he noted that 2,211 persons were found in the crowd. When the train stopped at Culpeper there was only one man at the station, and it was only Dr. Grayson.

"Do you know any one in the crowd?" asked the President.

"Yes, your doctor," he replied, somewhat crestfallen, "that's Cooney Hensborough, but he meets all trains, anyhow."

At Charlottesville, Va., a big crowd of University of Virginia students gave the President a warm welcome. He invited him to attend their football game next Saturday.

At Lexington, Va., the President gave the feminine contingent a basket of flowers. Governor Craig, of North Carolina, and his guests, who were in the train, were met by the President.

The train reached Charlottesville promptly on schedule, and as soon as it came to a halt, the President's train was met by a large crowd. He invited them to attend the Vanderbilt-Virginia football game here on Saturday.

"I thank you, gentlemen, and appreciate the invitation," was all the response those nearest the car could hear, for the crowd of over 1,000 broke into a cheering chorus and before it ended the train pulled out. The President stood in the platform and waved his hand as long as he was in sight of the station.

No Comment to Make.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Salisbury, N. C., October 28.—President Wilson's return to the capital on the latest developments in the Mexican situation including the flight of General Felix Diaz to an American warship, was his train passed through here shortly after noon.

News dispatches were supplemented by official dispatches from Washington, and the President read all without an expression. Two young men in a fast automobile raced the President's train for miles, and Mr. Wilson seemed to enjoy the sight from the observation platform of his private car.

Large crowds were disappointed at nearly all stations, when the President made no speeches and did no handshaking.

Many Congratulations.

Charlotte, N. C., October 28.—President Wilson to-day received many telegrams here congratulating him on his return.

Mobile speech. He gave out nothing on Mexico. Although the President was desirous of a quick journey, he asked officials to alter the schedule only if consistent with absolute safety. Arrangements had been made in advance, the railroad officials decided it was best not to make any change.

Too Hoarse for Speech.

Danville, Va., October 28.—President Wilson passed through Danville at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, and was greeted by 4,000 citizens, who crowded round his car, and many of whom shook hands with him. The President declined to make a speech, declaring that he was too hoarse. A tobacco leaf and a basket of flowers were presented to him.

Sees His Namesake.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Greensboro, N. C., October 28.—President Wilson was greeted by the cheers of more than 1,000 people when his train pulled slowly into the passenger station here this afternoon at 1:25 o'clock. Insistent and repeated calls were made for a speech, but the President declined. However, he walked down to the bottom of the steps of the observation car and shook hands as fast as he could with the people, who passed by him rapidly. There was quite a jam, but the crowd was orderly.

President Wilson was shown his namesake, Woodrow Wilson Melvin, one of the only two boys in the station that scored 100 in the "better babies" contest. When the train came in Mr. Wilson walked immediately to the platform and shook hands with the boy. When the train pulled out he remained on the platform waving good-bye to the crowd.

Big Event in Evinston.

Evinston, Va., October 28.—A special train, consisting of four cars, bearing President Woodrow Wilson en route to Mexico, passed through Evinston here this afternoon. The train halted here about ten minutes, and the President was on the platform of the rear coach when it arrived. After being called on for a speech by the assembled citizens, he graciously excused himself and descended the steps to the platform, where he shook hands with all present. The President discussed different subjects, even answering a question on the Mexican situation asked by Eugene Ould. Quite a number of women were at the station, and the President was very courteous to them. This was the biggest event that ever took place in Evinston, and was highly enjoyed by the villagers, as a call by the President of the United States is regarded as a high honor.

Shakes Many Hands.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Spencer, N. C., October 28.—President Woodrow Wilson shook hands with 1,000 or more railroad men, school children and others at Spencer to-day. He expressed regret at being unable to speak. His train stopped thirteen minutes while the President and crew were being changed. The trip from Atlanta was made without incident, the train running on time. Secret service men kept a small cordon around the rear of the train while the President was shaking hands.

Report Creates Great Sensation

Mexican Government Will Make No Effort to Have Diaz Returned.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Mexico City, October 28.—The report that Felix Diaz had taken refuge on the United States gunboat Wheeling at Vera Cruz, created a sensation at the palace to-day. The news was brought to Huerta while the President and the Cabinet were in session.

When Huerta was asked to say something about the incident he replied that he knew nothing at all about it. He declared that he had nothing to do with Diaz, and that the refugee had absolutely nothing to fear, either from him or the people of Mexico.

The declaration was made by authoritative sources that if Diaz had taken refuge on the gunboat as reported, the Mexican government would make no effort to have him returned to Mexico.

No Truth in Report.

Philadelphia, October 28.—Captain Benson, commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, to-night declared that there is absolutely no truth in the report that three battleships and a collier stationed at the yard had been ordered to Mexican waters.

"There is absolutely no truth in such a rumor," he said. "The situation here remains unchanged. No vessel from here has been ordered to Mexican waters, or has been ordered to prepare for such a trip."

Captain Benson said that the vessels now in Mexican waters and which have been there for some time have been recalled so that they can be replaced by battleships and colliers from Hampton Roads, not from here.

## ESCAPE OF DIAZ PLEASES MEXICO

Authorities Chuckle Over Incident Which Saves Them From Embarrassment.

ON BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA

Rear-Admiral Fletcher Wondering What to Do With Self-Invited Guest.

Vera Cruz, October 28.—Mexico, as represented by her authorities here, is chuckling over the Diaz incident; Diaz is resting contentedly aboard the American warship Louisiana, and Rear-Admiral Fletcher is wondering just what disposition Washington will ask him to make of his self-invited guest.

This was the net situation at the close of General Felix Diaz's first day as a refugee. Ashore, the arrest of two or three persons of lesser importance, sustained interest, but there is one feature which is not generally known and that is that the German consulate has become an asylum for a follower of Diaz, Rafael Alcala, a brother-in-law of Diaz, alarmed for his own safety, and who sought refuge with Consul Gertz. The Mexican authorities apparently are ignorant of his presence there.

Friends of Alcala expect to get him out of the country at the first opportunity, and the possibility is that he, too, will become a refugee on a warship. No order has been made for his arrest.

Rear Admiral Fletcher and John Lind reported the flight and subsequent doings of General Diaz to their respective departments, but so far as is known, Diaz and his fellow-fugitives displayed marked signs of relief when they reached the warship, but not greater than did the authorities ashore.

General Diaz and his fellow-fugitives displayed marked signs of relief when they reached the warship, but not greater than did the authorities ashore. They insist that they have no orders to protest, and express the belief that General Huerta is highly pleased that Diaz has chosen to eliminate himself in such manner.

Courtesy Shown Diaz.

No honors were accorded General Diaz when he went aboard the Louisiana, to which he was transferred from the Wheeling, but marked courtesy was shown him by the admiral, who assigned him to his own mess and the other refugees to the mess of the ship.

A long rest in the afternoon served to restore General Diaz's nerves, which seemed to have been badly shattered by the developments, or anticipated developments, since he arrived in Mexico. He explained that he had consented to take refuge in the consulate and then on a warship only after deciding that he would "last extremity to preserve my life."

He added that he had no plans except to avoid being set ashore in Mexico, where, he said, that he would establish a residence in Europe, although he thought he might spend some time in Havana. On his own testimony, he would not be welcome in the camps of the rebels, and his presence there would probably mean his death.

General Diaz finds himself in a more awkward predicament than most refugees, to which he considers himself safe. His wife still is in Vera Cruz, and expressed her delight that her husband now was safe aboard an American warship.

The Vera Cruz papers give much prominence to the escape of Diaz, attacking his position to undue participation in the rebellion. The military authorities here have reported to the capital, but have received no instruction relative to the case.

Act of Cowardice.

Mexico City, October 28.—The taking refuge on an American warship by General Felix Diaz is regarded by government officials as an act of cowardice, for which there was no justification. Diaz, it is insisted, was in no danger. Had he accepted the overtures of General Huerta he would have been treated as a foreign minister.

Foreign Minister Madero considers the conduct of General Diaz as unpatriotic, cowardly and inexplicable. Every guarantee was made to him, the minister said, and unusual honor was shown him in dispatching a special train and putting the school ship at his disposal. He declared to-night he could not understand what General Diaz based the fear which possessed him.

Jose Luis Requena, who was on the ship with Diaz, said he had no positive information regarding the flight of General Diaz. He said that he was true, Diaz undoubtedly had good reasons for his course. He said he had positive proof that the government was not acting in good faith in the matter of the election.

Among Mexicans there is a division of opinion, many believing that Diaz would have fared badly had he listened to Huerta's overtures. On the other hand, it is asserted that the fleeing of Diaz throughout affairs last year was that of a man lacking moral and physical courage.

Foreign Minister Madero to-night expressed the opinion that no international complications would follow. The American charge had no comment to make upon the subject.

Roosevelt at Sao Paulo

Spends Several Hours Inspecting Various Industries.

Sao Paulo, Brazil, October 28.—Colonel Roosevelt, early to-day, spent several hours inspecting various industries. He visited the works of the Anglo-Brazilian Iron Company, of which his son Kermit is an official, and displayed much interest in an iron bridge constructed under his son's supervision.

It has been decided that when Colonel Roosevelt arrives at Montevideo he will stay in Uruguay he will be entertained only by Argentinians.

Colonel Roosevelt will cross the Andes by automobile.

INCREASE IN RATES.

Only Way in Which Ideal Transportation Conditions Can Be Attained.

Washington, October 28.—In an address to the twenty-first annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners to-day, Chairman E. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared that ideal transportation conditions could not be attained without an increase in rates.

President O. P. Gathlin, of Ohio, in his annual address, deprecated what he called the too academic course of the association's proceedings. "What we need," said he, "is more action. We have too many committee reports and too few results."

A plan was presented by M. S. Decker, of New York, proposing the appointment of a committee of one from each State commission to prepare a uniform method of stating intrastate express rates.

The matter finally was postponed for consideration.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

Get it to-day in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsaparilla. Advertisement.

## ARMY DESERTER SAW MADERO SHOT

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Los Angeles, October 28.—Whitman Jose Castellano Sanchez, formerly of the Twenty-ninth Mexican battalion and now a deserter from the Mexican army, has been in hiding in Los Angeles for several days.

Lieutenant Sanchez was in charge of the guard at the National Palace on the night when Madero and Suarez were taken out and shot on one way to the penitentiary. He was an eyewitness of the affair of the night of February 21.

When Sanchez was supplemented by a few details supplied by other witnesses, confirms the generally accepted version that Madero and Suarez were assassinated as they were being driven away from the palace in an automobile.

Sanchez's version is that after Madero and Suarez were killed the bodies were carried some distance, and then the machine was shot. The bodies of Madero and Suarez were taken from the automobile and left in the pool of blood where other men had been killed, thus giving the impression that they had been killed in an attempt to escape.

Lieutenant Sanchez is on his way to Guatemala, and will soon leave for San Francisco to sail from there.

Under Strict Guard.

Havana, October 28.—The Mexican training ship Zaragoza arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz. On board, under strict guard, were the members of the Diaz family.

General Diaz was the head. They were taken to the city of Havana, and General Diaz was taken to the city of Havana, and General Diaz was taken to the city of Havana.

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## HUERTA DOES NOT OFFER TO RESIGN

Report in Circulation in Mexico City Characterized as Absolutely Untrue.

Mexico City, October 28.—A report which has been much credence here to-night that General Victoriano Huerta had offered to resign the presidency in favor of David de la Puente, former Minister of Communications, and the candidate of the Liberal Republicans in the recent election, was characterized as absolutely untrue by the Mexican minister, Michael Stromlie, who has been credited with being one of the principals in the incident.

According to the report, Minister Stromlie, accompanied by several other European diplomats, called on President Huerta and pointed out the danger of complications with the United States, expressing a desire to help him avoid these. General Huerta was said to have responded that if the foreign governments would guarantee the safety of himself, his family and his property he was willing to resign and would choose David de la Puente as his successor.

When news late to-night the Norwegian minister said there was not the slightest foundation for the story. He denied having seen President Huerta on an subject, and any connection with such action.

The Norwegian charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, declared he knew nothing of it.

When Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-night was in conference with a considerable time with the President, the nature of their discussion was not disclosed.

TRANSFERRED TO BATTLESHIP

Diaz Allotted Quarters in Ward Room of the Louisiana.

Vera Cruz, October 28.—General Felix Diaz applied to the United States consulate during the night for protection and was taken on board the Louisiana, the American warship.

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## POWERS AGREE TO DEFER ACTION

Agree to Await Formulation and Announcement of Policy by Wilson.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, October 28.—Mr. Bryan announced to-day that the United States government has asked the powers to defer action in Mexico until the President could formulate a policy and announce it to the powers. England, Germany and France have agreed to await the presentation of this policy.

It is admitted by officials at the State Department that the policy is yet to be formulated.

The request of President Wilson was made after Germany had actually placed a cruiser in the harbor of Vera Cruz and France had notified the State Department that she intended to send a cruiser at once.

The action by France in asking protection for its citizens in North America is a demand to the State Department from any foreign power that the United States take care of foreign residents in Mexico. Spain and Germany asked the United States to look after their citizens who were beleaguered in Tortosa.

France, however, has asked that the United States use its naval forces for the protection of its citizens in North America. It is understood here that the President, in his statement of policy which he has yet to formulate, will announce to the powers that he will undertake, as he did in the case of France to-day, to protect foreigners at all hazards.

Secretary Bryan would not discuss to-day the contingency that is apt to arise when the marines of the Maryland and undertake to protect the French citizens. He was asked, as the French residents were in the interior, whether the forces from the Maryland or any other country would have to execute their orders. Mr. Bryan evaded the question by saying that he would discuss that question when necessity demanded.

STILLWELL MADE OFFER TO SULZER TO EXPOSE "RING"

[Continued From First Page.]

When he died. Her brother, Colonel Walker Taylor, hurried to Atlantic City immediately upon receiving news of the death, and accompanied the party back to Wilmington.

Officials of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company here were genuinely shocked yesterday afternoon when they heard of Mr. Borden's sudden death, and expressed sincere grief at his unexpected passing. Some of them will go to Wilmington to attend the funeral services, which will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Borden was a man of charming personality, and numbered an army of friends. He was as well known in New York as in Richmond, and was generally recognized as a man of sound business sense and fine character.

He took an active part in the work of his church, was a leader in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, and had a wide influence in the social and club life of Richmond.